

VOL. XXXIX, No. 12,085.

THE LABORS OF CONGRESS.

FINANCE—COMMITTEE WORK.

MR. CHITTENDEN OF THE OPINION THAT THE LEGAL-TENDER QUESTION WILL BE DISCUSSED—MR. WEAVER RESOLVED THAT HIS RIVAL PROJECT SHALL BE THE COMMITTEES DUTY.

Mr. Chittenden has stated to a TRIBUNE correspondent that he believes the financial question cannot be suppressed in Congress. He is of the opinion that there will be discussion, but he says that the principal safeguard of the country will be after all a decision by the Supreme Court. Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, thinks that his proposition to issue an enormous quantity of greenbacks will be acted upon, and he and his colleagues have been holding conferences in order to arrange for securing action. The Committees of both branches of Congress are very busy with the bills before them.

MR. CHITTENDEN ON FINANCE.

THE MOVEMENT FOR THE REPEAL OF THE LEGAL-TENDER QUALITY OF THE GREENBACK NOT TO BE REPEATED—A DECISION BY THE SUPREME COURT NEEDED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Hon. S. B. Chittenden has been asked by a TRIBUNE correspondent what prospect there is for action by Congress in regard to the repeal of the legal-tender quality of the greenbacks.

He replied: "I am thoroughly convinced that the legal-tender question cannot be suppressed in Congress. Mr. Bayard is very resolute and confident that he has proposed a measure which should have the approval of every statesman in and out of Congress and of every upright politician. It is evident that his resolution will be reported to the Senate favorably or otherwise, and that he will have an opportunity to speak upon it. If he does so speak he is certain, in my judgment, to arouse the intelligence and patriotism of the people to his faithful position. Neither can the question be kept out of the House. Mr. Hurd, of Ohio, and Mr. Lonsbury, of New-York, both Democrats, have each proposed a bill for the repeal of the legal-tender clause of the greenback law. They are both in earnest in pushing them.

"The great majority of the Democrats and Republicans in the House are alike timid, and for the moment talk the policy of 'Let well enough alone.' My own belief is that most of them in both parties will find some escape from their present attitude soon after the close of the recess of Congress.

"I believe," Mr. Chittenden continued, "that the bloody shirt is driven out of politics already; and that when we get the legal-tender out of the 'civil war bill,' and there will be some chance of Congress being so constituted that it can attend to its legitimate work. I have no expectation, however, that Congress will do anything at this session with the President's and Mr. Sherman's recommendations except talk about them. I hope that the debate will prove embarrassing to both parties, so much so that a majority of both will quietly, if not actively, pray that the Supreme Court will take the question immediately in hand, and dispose of it before the Presidential nominations are made. I have so far found no person who could give a plausible reason against or an objection to the immediate settlement of this question by the Court other than those suggested by pure personal or party politics. Nobody can show now an immediate decision in this case could harm any human being or interest.

"All we seek is to put the legal-tenders on a par with the National bank notes. They certainly are no better. The legal-tender act as it stands supplemented by the act of May, 1878, is a libel upon Alexander Hamilton and all his associate framers of the Constitution. It requires the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever he redeems a greenback dollar, and to the extent that he redeems greenback dollars, to force other loans from somebody for an equal amount. This is strictly the law, and it is administered accordingly. Now then I say that the people want to know right away whether this law is in harmony with the Constitution. If it be so it is perfectly clear that the Constitution permits the Government to 'coin money' out of anything and to any extent.

"For one I can see no reason why any member of Congress should hesitate to grapple with this question or deny that this is a most favorable opportunity to deal with it. If there be any of the kind of Callahan or Webster now in Congress, I trust this question will bring them out early next year. If we are to have honest money for the next ten years, there is no time to be lost."

"What," asked the correspondent, "would be the effect upon National bank reserves if greenbacks were declared not to be legal-tenders? Would the banks not be compelled to send their greenback reserves to the Treasury and draw the coin for them?"

"No, sir," replied Mr. Chittenden; "the National bank notes are better than the greenbacks, anyway, having positive security. The greenbacks held as bank reserves will always be a legal-tender until they are presented to the Treasury for redemption."

"Is there any foundation for the statement that the Supreme Court will not touch the question on the ground that it is a moot case?"

"None whatever; it is not a moot case, but as true a case as can be found. The story is without foundation of a foundation."

"If Congress should repeal the legal-tender clause of the greenback law, would there be, without a decision of the Court upon the constitutional question, any safeguard against a reissue under some new law upon an emergency or whenever the inflationists should find themselves strong enough to carry their ends?"

"There would be no safeguard against a reissue of greenbacks. I have no hope in Congress. Long before it repudiates by a majority the 'let well enough alone policy,' some exigency will arise to encourage and reinforce the fiat money policy. Sooner or later the Weavers of Iowa will get their \$500,000,000 for their 20,000 petitioners unless we are saved by the Supreme Court."

THE GREENBACK AGITATORS.

SOMETHING IN VIEW ON THE PART OF MR. WEAVER AND HIS COLLEAGUES—MR. WEAVER EXPECTING HIS \$450,000,000 BILL TO PASS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Greenback members of the House have held several quiet conferences lately, for the object, it is understood, of devising a way to spring upon the House a debate and a vote on the legal-tender question. The Greenbackers are said to have agreed upon a resolution which Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, is to bring forward at the first opportunity when a suspension of the rules can be moved.

Mr. Weaver declines to disclose the terms of the resolution but that, he says, not very important, because his financial views are well known.

It is alleged that this gentleman is the author of the numerous petitions which are being received here, purporting to come from ex-Union soldiers. These petitions are all alike, and pray for the passage of a law to pay to all discharged soldiers the difference between the value of the greenbacks in which their wages were paid and the value of gold at the time the payments were made. Mr. Weaver is the medium by which the petitioners communicate with the House; and he to-day informed a TRIBUNE correspondent that petitions have already been received from about 60,000 persons. He also said that a petition from 100,000 veterans and their representatives in Pennsylvania is on the way here now. He professes to believe that his bill to carry out the wishes of these petitioners will be favorably reported by the Committee on Military Affairs soon after the holiday recess. He says that this bill will receive the enthusiastic support of most of the Democratic members of the House, and he thinks there is no doubt that it will pass. Mr. Weaver estimates that it will take about \$150,000,000 of greenbacks

to carry out the provisions of this bill, if it should become a law.

On being asked if he is in favor of an early decision by the Supreme Court in the Chittenden-Butler legal-tender case, he replied in the affirmative. He added that he has no doubt that the decision will be made adverse to the Constitutionality of the legal-tender law.

"But what of that?" said Mr. Weaver. "The Supreme Court gave us the Dred Scott decision, but slavery is dead. Beside the Currency question of slavery was nothing. The emancipation of the slaves freed a few million negroes, and the emancipation of the whole people from the tyranny of the money power. The decisions of courts will not long prevent it. Already the talk of such a decision has aroused among the people a spirit of opposition greater than that which attended the agitation for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise." Mr. Weaver's attention was called to the fact that the American people got along very well until the Resolution without legal-tenders.

"Yes," he replied; "but now the people have got a lot of greenbacks and they mean to have them. They are found to govern themselves and not to be taken any longer by the money power."

THE INGALLS TELEGRAMS.

NOTHING IN THEM TO INDICATE IMPROPRIETIES ON THE PART OF THE SENATOR—AN ARGUMENT BY AN ATTORNEY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Ingalls telegrams, surrendered by the Western Union Telegraph Company to the Senate Committee on privileges and elections, are said to contain nothing whatever which can connect Senator Ingalls with any irregularity in the matter of his election to the Senate. Some of them are congratulatory messages. A few refer to private business, and a few are of a personal character. Senator Ingalls filed his permission with the Western Union Telegraph Company that the telegrams be turned over to the committee as soon as it was intimated that they were wanted.

The question of the right of a Congressional committee to cast a drag net for a whole series of telegrams, without specifying date, address, etc., has arisen again, and the Western Union Telegraph Company, by its attorney, has made an argument to-day before the committee on this point. The argument was made by Colonel John L. Thompson, of Chicago. Several technical points were advanced, but the most stress was laid on the following:

Fourth—Telegraphic communication, as it is now understood by the public, is entitled to the same privacy and secrecy as is conferred by law upon communication through the United States mails.

Fifth—There is no reason for a refusal to compel the production of telegraphic messages as evidence that which applies to letters sent through the mail. The production of such evidence is not a violation of privacy, as it is usually so short as to render them blind and misleading to all except those who are parties to the communication, and the law is liable to misinterpretation and unjust interpretation.

Sixth—As a matter of public policy which invites free communication, a declaration of the right to compel the production of such evidence would operate as a restraint upon industry, and enter and also prevent that free social and family correspondence which should be encouraged.

The committee will consider the question further to-morrow.

A RUMOR AS TO SENATOR KELLOGG.

ELECTION AS TO HAVE BEEN RESOLVED UPON—THE STATEMENT WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—It has been rumored that the Democratic members of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections have decided to report in favor of the election of Senator Kellogg, and the seating of Mr. Spooner in his place. There is no foundation for the statement. The testimony taken in New Orleans has not yet been transcribed from the stenographic notes of the reporters, and has therefore not been laid before the committee. Nearly every witness against Senator Kellogg has been demolished, and although all the advantages have been upon the side of the contestant, Mr. Spooner, counsel for the Senator, has not yet been heard. It would justify a surmise that he will succeed by reason of the merits of his case. Senator Kellogg has some points in reserve and will make a vigorous use of his opportunities.

THE LOTTERY CASE CLOSED.

THE GOVERNMENT'S ARGUMENT IN THE INJUNCTION CASE—THE DECISION REVERSED.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The case of M. A. Dauphin against Postmaster-General Key was called in the District Supreme Court to-day. A. A. Freeman, counsel for the respondent, said the Post Office Department does not claim to deprive Mr. Dauphin the benefit of the mail, but claims the right to control the postal system. Referring to the assertion that the Postmaster-General is not above the law, and that a mandamus would reach him, Mr. Freeman says it does not follow that because he is amenable to law he is bound to respond to a mandamus. He denied the assertion that Mr. Dauphin has a vested right in the registered letters, claiming that these letters can be returned to the sender under certain contingencies. That contingency, he said, has arisen. Mr. Freeman claimed that the Postmaster-General can only be reached by mandamus to compel the revocation of the order requiring the registered letters to be returned to the sender. To stop its execution, the Postmaster-General at New Orleans, who is charged with the execution of it, must be enjoined. Mr. Freeman then claimed that the only remedy the complainant has is by law. If the law is unconstitutional, he cannot recover by a suit in trover—the value of the letters. The Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1879.

Secretary Sherman to-day transmitted to Speaker Randall the estimates for appropriations for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881.

The General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service has received official information that the brig Open was on the rocks near Watch Hill, R. I., this morning at 3 o'clock, and is a total loss. The crew of five persons were saved by the Watch Hill Life-Saving station.

The meeting of the Cabinet to-day was very brief, and devoted to business of a routine character. Secretaries Ramsey and Thompson, Attorney-General Devens and Postmaster-General Key were absent. The Post Office Department was represented by Mr. Postmaster-General Freeman. The War and Navy Departments and Department of Justice were not represented.

The bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Bruce appropriating the interest of \$510,000 undiminished pay and bounty of colored soldiers to aid in the education of colored people is similar to the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Bailey a few days ago, excepting that Mr. Bailey's bill extends the proposed benefits to twenty-five different States, while the benefits under Mr. Bailey's bill are conferred upon only five universities and normal schools.

By Regular Order of Congressional Proceedings See Second Page.

AN ALDERMAN ELECTED IN BROOKLYN.

To choose a successor to the late Alderman John McHenry, both for the rest of his term and for two years for which he was elected from January 1, 1880, was held yesterday. There were four candidates in the field—David S. Arnold, Republican; James Weir, Jr., Democrat; and Patrick McGowan and Robert F. MacKellar, Independent Democrats. There was considerable feeling among the friends of the several candidates, and this ran so high in one district that men came to blows. Lawrence Rogers, of No. 229 Twenty-sixth-st., and John Quinn, of Twenty-seventh-st., were arrested and fighting. Dennis Carney, of No. 251 Twenty-third-st., was arrested on a charge of voting illegally. The election resulted in the choice of Mr. Weir, the votes cast for each candidate being as follows: Weir, 1,073; Arnold, 886; McGowan, 760; MacKellar, 421. Mr. Weir is about thirty-five years of age and is a Irish.

REPUBLICAN MUNICIPAL VICTORIES.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 16.—The Republicans of this city elected their entire ticket at the election to-day, including Mayor Chamberlain, four Aldermen, and three out of four Supervisors, by majorities ranging from twenty-five to four hundred.

MEADEN, Conn., Dec. 16.—At the Municipal election held here to-day, George R. Curtis, Republican, was elected Mayor, as was also the entire Republican ticket by 300 majority. The vote was as follows: The City stands 26 Republicans and 2 Democrats.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

CONDEMNING THE FRAUD IN MAINE.

THE PREVAILING SENTIMENT IN MAINE AND WASHINGTON—GENERAL AVERELL THE CHOICE OF THE ANTI-CAMERON MEN FOR THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CHAIRMANSHIP.

The anti-Cameron men in the National-Republican Committee have united on General Averell, of Minnesota, for chairman, and are confident of success. Senator Cameron is working hard, and his friends count upon 15 votes as certain. The fraud in Maine is generally condemned in the State and in Washington. General William Mahone has been elected Senator from Virginia.

DETAILS OF THE MAINE FRAUD.

WHERE THE REPUBLICANS WERE COUNTED OUT—DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT AGAINST THE WORK OF THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 16.—The Council were engaged to-night in issuing the remaining certificates, which have not been sent out up to this time (midnight). Members of the Council say the official list will not be given to the public till to-morrow. They say there will be 61 Republicans, 28 Fusionists and 12 vacancies in the House, and 20 Fusionists and eleven Republicans in the Senate. The Republican members of the Senate will be Messrs. Dingley and Parker, of Androscoggin; Locke, of Cumberland; Hill and Combs, of Hancock; Berry and Cornish, of Kennebec; Flint, of Piscataquis; Lamson, of Sagadahoc; Harris, of Washington, and Emery, of Cumberland. Vacancies in the House occur in Lewiston, Bath, Rockland, Portland and Saco. Neither Augusta, Hallowell or Belfast are to be counted out.

The Republicans lose three Representatives from Lewiston, one from Durham, two from Arundel County. In Cumberland County there is no change, except in Portland. In Franklin, Farmington, as Representative, is counted out. In Penobscot County Exeter is counted out.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—Dispatches from Maine up to midnight give little additional information regarding the action of the Governor and Council in legislating the political complexion of the Legislature beyond stating the feeling that exists in the State regarding the movement. Telegrams from Republican sources declare that there is universal indignation among members of that party throughout the State, and that it is by no means confined to active Republicans, but extends to all who have voted that ticket.

An Augusta special dispatch to The Journal says: The end is not yet. Plans have not been fully made, but it was not prepared to give any opinion. It is taken to either counteract the fully or fully expose the infamous intrigues of the Fusion leaders.

A dispatch from Portland says that ex-Mayor Putnam, of that city, who is a prominent Democrat, declares that the Governor and Council have acted neither according to law nor justice. The clear course for them to have pursued was to refer all questions of law of a novel character to the Supreme Court, as provided for by the State Constitution.

L. D. M. Sweet, Democratic ex-member of Congress, deprecated taking away Portland's representation when it was evident who had been elected. He was not prepared to speak as to the legality or illegality of the proceedings in general.

Charles F. Sweet, an ex-Democratic Councilman and a member of the city committee, expressed the opinion that at least four of the Republican candidates for Representatives in Portland had been fairly elected, and the withholding of their certificates would operate very injuriously to the Democratic party. He did not believe there had been any more corruption, bribery or fraud on one side than the other.

Edmund Davis, chairman of the Democratic State committee, was not prepared to give any opinion. He thought, however, that the Republicans could not complain if they were counted out on technicalities, as they had furnished plenty of precedents.

COMMENTS IN WASHINGTON.

THE WRONG CONDEMNED BY THE MAINE DELEGATION—ONE MEMBER ONLY APPROVING—FEELING AMONG THE GREENBACK MEN GENERALLY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Maine Republicans are intensely indignant at the result of the remarkable retraining-board performances by which the Legislature of that State has been changed from a strongly Republican to a strongly Greenback-Democratic body. Representative Reed says it is a performance which has no equal in the history of Republics. It was not a case of close majorities and contested precincts. There was no charge that ballot-boxes had been stuffed, tissue ballots used, or names forged. It was an open and unblushing steal.

Mr. Ladd condones the fraud by saying that for many years the Democrats have been counted out on pure technicalities. In the present case, he says, Governor Garcelon and his Council have the law on their side. In the language of Mr. Ladd, "they tried to bulldoze the Governor, and then he got his back up and would not yield an inch." He admits that the Democrats cannot carry Maine, nor can the Fusionists on an honest vote. He is puzzled as to the case of Portland, where five Representatives are left out entirely. He does not think there is a precedent for it, and if a new election is ordered and the Republicans return men to fill all the vacancies, they will resign the Legislature. Mr. Ladd denies that he belongs to the Greenback party, but claims to hold to the doctrines of the Pendletonian Democracy of 1868.

Mr. Low, of Alabama, says it will be an exhibition of gross political immorality on the part of Mr. Smith to accept the Governorship of Maine under the circumstances. As a Greenback man and a reformer he would leave double-dealing to the old parties.

Mr. Lee Crandall, Editor of The National Fire, Greenback organ, deprecates the action of Governor Garcelon and his Council, and regards the claim that they have elected their ticket as a piece of transparent effrontery. He had a conference with the National in Congress to-day, and says they all agree that the Fusionists in Maine is utterly indefensible.

Representative Murch, a Greenback man and Labor Reformer, agrees with Mr. Crandall, and thinks that Mr. Smith cannot consistently accept the prize which has been wrested from his opponent, even though it were done under authority of the letter of the law.

Mr. De La Matry, of Indiana, also thinks that the equities have been sacrificed to technicalities, and that a great wrong has been consummated. Mr. Ladd finds no backing except among the soft-money Democrats, who are indulging in much hilarity.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

THE ANTI-CAMERON MEN UNITING ON GENERAL AVERELL—THE CONVENTION WILL PROBABLY BE CALLED FOR SOME TIME IN MAY OR JUNE, AND MEET IN CHICAGO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Senator Cameron has freely availed himself of his canvass for the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee, and was there almost constantly to-night. The rooms were thronged with Senators, Representatives, Committee men and others. Senator Logan was especially conspicuous as an advocate of Senator Cameron's election. Mr. Cameron's friends talk confidently of his election, but when asked for figures, they were unable to count upon more than fifteen votes with any certainty at 10 o'clock.

On the other hand, it was not until late this evening that the opponents of Senator Cameron were able to unite on a candidate. It was felt by them that it would be unwise to put forward any one who is known as a Blaine man, instead of one who could combine the anti-Cameron vote. It was found, too, that several of Mr. Blaine's friends could not be depended upon to vote for William E. Chandler, Mr. Frye, of Maine, who had half consented, at last peremptorily declined, and it was then agreed that all who are opposed to Senator Cameron should vote for ex-Representative Averell, of Minnesota. General Averell is a gentleman of wealth and great executive ability, and it is believed that he will get the united vote of those opposed to Mr. Cameron. Ex-Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, who came here with aspirations of his own, will vote for him. General Averell's friends, after a close canvass, claim twenty votes sure for him, with an even chance for fifteen more, four of which would make a majority.

Senator Cameron is managing his canvass shrewdly. Some of the members who will in all probability vote for him are strongly in favor of Mr. Blaine's nomination for the Presidency, so that whatever may be the result to-morrow, it cannot be counted as a defeat for Mr. Blaine. One point against Mr. Cameron in some quarters is the fact that he went to Harrisburg yesterday to hold a conference with General Grant, and then, instead of going to Philadelphia with the latter, hurried back to Washington to canvass for the chairmanship of the committee. This is interpreted by many to mean that General Grant means to be a candidate before the National Convention, and that Senator Cameron is to manage his interests in the committee.

As to the place of holding the Convention, all indications point to Chicago. The Grant men are anxious to have an early date for the meeting fixed, and a date as early as the 20th of May. The indications point to the last week in May or the first week in June as the time that will be chosen.

A general press dispatch says the general impression in Washington is that the withdrawal of Messrs. Chandler and Frye leaves "a clear field for Mr. Cameron."

SENATOR ELECTED IN VIRGINIA.

GENERAL WILLIAM MAHONE, CHOSEN BY A MAJORITY OF TWENTY.

RICHMOND, Dec. 16.—The General Assembly to-day voted for an United States Senator to succeed Senator Withers, whose term expires March 4, 1881, the vote being taken in the two houses in separate session. In the House the nominees were the Hon. Robert E. Withers, General William Mahone and General W. C. Wickham, the vote resulting: Mahone..... 56; Wickham..... 2; Withers..... 49.

In the Senate the only nominees were Withers and Mahone, the nominating speeches taking the usual course of political crimination and reprimand, and occupying the attention of the Senate until 3:15 p. m., when a vote was taken, resulting: Mahone..... 24; Wickham..... 3; Withers..... 15; John W. Daniel..... 1.

The joint vote was as follows: Number of votes cast, 138. Necessary to a choice, 70.

Mahone..... 79; Wickham..... 5; Withers..... 54; Daniel..... 5.

The two houses will meet in joint session to-morrow at noon, when a formal ballot will be taken and General Mahone will be declared the duly elected United States Senator.

CHILDS CONTINUED SUCCESS.

A VICTORY OVER THE PERUVIAN TROOPS AND THE CAPTURE OF ANOTHER VESSEL—COURAGEOUS CONDUCT OF THE BOLIVIAN COMMANDER.

PANAMA, Dec. 6.—Mail advices from Lima to November 23, bring the following intelligence from the South American war. General Buerdes attacked the Chilean Army on the 19th ult. at a place called San Francisco, on the railway which stretches inland from Pangua, and that the Allies were forced to retire with very heavy loss. Our impression here is that the affair must have been severely disastrous to Ruedes forces, as part of his army is reported by General Prado, on Tuesday, on the 22d, and that the whereabouts of the remainder was a mystery. General Diaz, with his army of 4,000 Bolivians, left Tacna for the scene of action on the 11th, marched two days, and then his troops refused to go further. At last accounts they were returning to Africa, and it was presumed that some trouble would ensue between the Peruvian forces and their singular allies. Such conduct on the part of the Bolivians savors strongly of treachery, but may hereafter be explained. The Prefect of Pique, General Lopez Ylave, having sent all his men under his command to join General Buerdes, adopted the resolution of handing over the town to the foreign Consuls, even before an intimation to surrender had been made. The remainder was a mystery. General Diaz, with his army of 4,000 Bolivians, left Tacna for the scene of action on the 11th, marched two days, and then his troops refused to go further. At last accounts they were returning to Africa, and it was presumed that some trouble would ensue between the Peruvian forces and their singular allies. Such conduct on the part of the Bolivians savors strongly of treachery, but may hereafter be explained. The Prefect of Pique, General Lopez Ylave, having sent all his men under his command to join General Buerdes, adopted the resolution of handing over the town to the foreign Consuls, even before an intimation to surrender had been made. The remainder was a mystery.

We have intelligence that the gambut Pilcomayo is a main of the Chilean frontier. Buerdes has been ordered to Peru is far from favorable. On the water side he is almost helpless, for the enemy have all their powerful equipment on the coast. The Army of Tacna, which was considered the most efficient in the service, has been severely routed. The situation is very serious. The Republic is in a perilous condition of affairs with the Bolivians due not to the inferiority of the Republic, but to the things in Lima is not satisfactory. A Dictatorship is spoken of freely.

ENGLISH LIVE STOCK ORDERS REVOKED.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Privy Council has revoked the following orders: That if January 10, 1880, the American cattle subject to slaughter on landing, or quarantine; those of May 8 and 13, relative to American swine, and that of November 4, rendering American sheep subject to slaughter or quarantine. The revocation will take effect on the 31st inst. The United States, however, does not appear in The Gazette's list of countries whose stock is exempt from slaughter or quarantine. Presumably, therefore, the partial restrictions will continue in force to the United States.

A WRIT OF ERROR IN THE TICHBORNE CASE.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Attorney-General has granted a writ of error in the case of Arthur Orton, the "Tichborne claimant," in order to determine whether the two sentences of seven years penal servitude (one of which has just expired) should not have been made concurrent instead of successive.

MR. LABOUCHERE INDICTED FOR LIBEL.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Grand Jury of the Central Criminal Court have found a true bill of indictment against Mr. Henry Labouchere, in the Lawson libel case, and also against Mrs. Georgiana Weldon, for libelling Mr. Riviere, manager of the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts.

PARLIAMENT TO MEET IN FEBRUARY.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Gazette announces that Parliament will meet on the 5th of February. Mr. Thomas Leal, of Kidderminster, a Liberal, has been elected to the House of Commons for the County of Warwick, in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. William Wilson.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

CANADIAN IRON ORE FOR BUFFALO. BELLEVILLE, Ont., Dec. 16.—Thirteen cars of iron ore were shipped here today for Buffalo.

HANLAN DEFINES HIS POSITION. TORONTO, Dec. 16.—Hanlan declares he will not entertain Courtney's proposition to wait till next June to row for the \$50,000 prize.

OTTAWA, Dec. 16.—The Minister of Public Works has promised to give attention to the request of discharged government workmen to give them employment for half time.

A SOLDIER'S FATE. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 16.—A soldier's bazaar, which will continue for ten days, was formally opened at the house of Governor Talbot last night, after a military street parade.

CANADA TO MANUFACTURE WEAPONS. MONTREAL, Dec. 16.—The Minister of War will have several rifle cannons altered on the Pelissier system, and will have most of small arms and other war implements manufactured in Canada.

REPORTS ABOUT WINSLOW, THE FORGER. BOSTON, Dec. 16.—A private detective here claims to have information that the notorious forger, the Rev. E. B. Winslow, is in Buenos Aires engaged on The Buenos Aires Herald, and is manifesting a great interest in religious affairs.

ALLEGED WIFE POISONER DISCHARGED. READING, Penn., Dec. 16.—C. H. Engle, who was arrested at Gettysburg on August 8, yesterday on a charge of having murdered Sarah Ann, his first wife, by arsenic, at Gettysburg, on July 8, 1876, was discharged from custody to-day on a writ of habeas corpus.

GRANT IN PHILADELPHIA.

A COMPLETE CIRCUIT OF THE GLOBE.

HIS ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION—AN IMPOSING MILITARY AND CIVIC DISPLAY—A HOLIDAY THROUGHOUT THE CITY—BANQUET AND RECEPTION.

General Grant arrived at Philadelphia yesterday, the Reception Committee from that city having met him at Harrisburg and accompanied him on a special train. Mayor Stokely greeted him on his arrival with a few words of welcome, and he was conducted to his place in the procession without delay. There were about 60,000 persons in line, and the procession was six hours in passing any point on the route. The buildings along the line of march were decorated, and there were arches and floral mottoes at several points. Schools and places of business were closed, and the streets were thronged from early morning until midnight. General Grant dined at the house of George W. Childs, where he received his friends in the evening.

A POPULAR GREETING.

THE STREETS CROWDED FROM AN EARLY HOUR—THE DECORATIONS ALONG THE LINE OF MARCH—DISTINGUISHED VISITORS—BANQUET AND RECEPTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—Philadelphia has had to-day a mammoth town show. The reception of General Grant has been a public pageant, remarkable for its proportions if not for its heartiness. Sixty thousand men and boys were in line to give him greeting, and to escort him, with all the pomp and circumstance of civic honor, through the main streets of the city. So formidable an array of military and miscellaneous organizations has seldom been seen in any American city. At the same time, the thoroughfares through which this great body moved were decked in all the glitter and tinsel of holiday coloring, and thronged hour after hour with multitudes of interested spectators bent upon seeing the whole sight and doing their utmost to enjoy it. Taken as a whole, it was a magnificent tribute to the great soldier who has completed, this day, the circuit of the globe.

An early start was made at Harrisburg. The train left the depot at 6 o'clock. In the first car were the members of Governor Hoyt's staff; the second was occupied by press correspondents, and the third by members of the Committee of Reception, who had gone on in advance to tender to General Grant the hospitality of the city. In the last car, including Senator Cameron, Mrs. Cameron, General Goshorn, Governor Hoyt, and W. M. Smith, a relative of Mrs. Grant, when the train reached Lancaster, a crowd was descended at the station; but General Grant did not favor these zealous admirers with a glimpse of his face. The whole party breakfasted on the cars, and no stop was made until the suburbs of Philadelphia were reached.

At Mantua the palace car in which Mrs. Grant and the other ladies of the party were riding was detached from the train and taken to the main station at West Philadelphia, where they were met by Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs and escorted to their residence. The remaining cars were taken to the intersection of Broad and Somerset-sts., where the procession was already forming. The junction was reached at 9:30 o'clock.

AN UNPRECEDENTED RECEPTION.

While General Grant was conversing quietly with General Goshorn and Superintendent Pugh, Mayor Stokely, the presidents of the Common and Select Councils, with a few others behind them, entered the car. Nothing could have been more informal than the meeting of these municipal representatives and their distinguished guest. The Mayor touched his hat, and grasping the General's hand gave it a vigorous shaking, exclaiming: "I'm right glad to see you, and what little I have to say I'll read." The address was very short, and in forty words General Grant expressed his appreciation of the compliment of the reception. The Mayor then referred pleasantly to the General's improved health, and in a few minutes the inevitable cigar was lighted, and formalities were at an end. A number of personal friends made haste to greet the General; and while a noisy battery was firing a salute outside, and the long line of the procession was forming, there was a buzz of familiar talk in the car.

About twenty minutes of 10, the General and the Mayor left the car, followed by Governor Hoyt and Colonel Charles Thompson Jones. The crowd outside cheered heartily, and when the General appeared in Broad-st. there was real enthusiasm, men swinging their hats and ladies waving their handkerchiefs. The General took his seat in a carriage with Mayor Stokely, and after considerable delay, the great procession began to move.

ALONG THE LINE OF MARCH.

North Broad-st. was the densest quarter of the line of march. From the point of departure on Somerset-st. to Monument Cemetery, there were so many gaps between the buildings that it was impossible to give the street a holiday aspect. At Oxford-st. and at Girard-ave. immense stands had been erected for the accommodation of sightseers. A handsome arch crowned with words of welcome spanned the entrance to the Mayor's residence, and half a dozen private houses were decorated with admirable taste, and flags and festoons of bunting were not lacking in a single block. North Broad-st. as a whole looked bare and uninteresting. John Wannamaker exhausted his ingenuity and the resources of his establishment in teaching the tradespeople of Market-st. how to decorate their buildings. His store was profusely decked with bunting, and one side was flanked with ascending tiers of seats for his workmen, and the public. Here the street was spanned with two arches; one bore the tribute of "the working people to the greatest of American soldiers"; the other bore the inscription, "The Women of the Centennial City join in the welcome to General and Mrs. Grant," and on the reverse, "All honor to the hero of the nineteenth century." From Thirteenth to Fourth-st. there was a continuous display of bunting, but only at a few points were the decoration either conspicuous or ingenious. Market-st. is too plain and unpretentious a thoroughfare to appear to advantage in holiday array.

Chestnut-st. looked much more handsome in the bright colors which it has worn to-day. The old State House was as gorgeous as bright bunting could make it; and, with its foreign flags, its heavily draped sails and graceful festoons of evergreens, was the handsomest building in the city. In front of the statue of Washington there was a massive arch, decorated with the colors of all nations, a stately canopy and a large portrait of General Grant. Chestnut-st. from Third to Broad, was fairly flaming with color. An arch below the Continental Hotel bore this inscription: "To